

~~1954~~

Past Contn
~~Foot Contn~~

which

promen whom

Once upon a time gen. Wlassov and I walked home from ^{the} subway station. He was in a good disposition (what was not very often) and we talked about soviet generals, among whose he had had a great number of friends. Like gen. Wlassov, most of them began their career as simple soldiers.

"How did you get such a high position in ^{the} soviet army?" - I asked, "Did you dream ^{about becoming} to become a general?"

He thought a little and answered:

"No But I always liked my soldier-job and ^{from the} first ~~time~~ it was easy for me to get a comparatively high position among other soldiers because I was ~~a~~ literate ~~and~~ and the others weren't. Besides I always liked to be ~~a~~ first among others. So in our village I was a leader among other youths not only ^{because} I could read and write (he studied couple of years in a seminary), but because I was tall, strong, sang in church and - the most important - I played well ^{the} accordion. And you know that in the village there is no holiday

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DATE 2007

[]

Went
entered

without accordion music and the accordionist is always the first fellow in the village."

"Some^{time} later, when I came to the regiment school it was easy for me to study."

He thought a little more and added:

"But to tell the truth, the principal role in my life, in my career, ^{was} played by the chance, ~~the~~ blind chance, ~~the~~ opportunity. We could even say: fate."

In the period of time from the end of 1943 till middle of 1944 we practically did nothing and the mood of all of us was very depressed.

JA (time)

On the evenings we played preference (a card play) and after the play Weissen liked to tell us various stories, which always had ^{them} a deep moral (inner meaning). One of them he liked very much and repeated ~~it~~ several times.

Two friends walked through a thick ^{dense} ~~marsh~~. One of them was tall and other was short. Both were extremely tired.

"I cannot walk any more" the short said ^{out}.
"I don't see any way, we are lost!"

"Take heart" - the tall answered
"You cannot see any way, because you
are short but I do see one in the
distance."

The short didn't believe him. Then the
tall lifted the short on his shoulders
and showed him the road. Both strained
every ^{sineu} nerve and were saved."

"I see a way" - Wlamor usually added -
"and there march already our soldiers".

We talked about generals, who were

in the army

We talked about generals whose we

had seen that day

who were those generals?

Whose were we talking about

Pronoun
M.F.

who

which

Pro adjective

whose

whom

see 10/1/54

Character for Nicolai Hugo

Preface: I ^{first} learned Mr. N. Hugo in May 1954 in Americanization School when I was visiting attending evening courses. He brought me often home with his car. After the school has ended he visited me several times. Twice we played ^{chess} chess.

Age 1. About 32-33

Nationality 2. Russian

Education 3. Probably 7 years school and military school (sergeant school) ^(enrolled commissioned sergeant school) during his military service.

Occupational history 4. After 7 years school probably worker. Then military service in 99 soviet division under gen. Wlassow. Prisoner of war in Germany probably since 1941. Probably member of ROA (Wlassow-army).

After 1945 joiner in Germany. In October 1951 came ⁱⁿ to USA. Now joiner. Works ^{with} ~~by~~ contractor.

Social class 5. Skilled worker.

Appearance: ^{Height} Experience 6. Stature: about 5 feet 6 inches. (163-170 cm).
Weight about 155 pounds.
Broad-shouldered, muscular.

1. Learned of Mr. Hugo on Friday 1/24
- from work "to be acquainted with"

Learned of Mr. Hugo on May 1954
- from work "to be acquainted with"

1. Learned of Mr. Hugo from
a friend in April 1954
before I went to the American system
station. He was described as
being an interesting person.

- from work "to learn of" in
the sense of "to be informed
about" or "to gain knowledge of"

, but composed by others. ^{For him is always} ~~He cannot~~
~~to lead conversation in humorous way~~
~~to compose humorous~~
to compose

Portrait of a typical lady

o) face: wide, square-form. Features small.
Cheek bones slightly (sticker^{ing} out), protruding
Thin lips.

Ethnic type: Slav.
Volitional type, but his ^{handsomeness} prettiness
^{has a} gives some feminine hue, which softens
the impression of a strong will.

General impression of feature: resembles
a tom-cat: ^{handsome} pretty, but cunning, strong,
^{maybe} ~~may be~~ dangerous. Probably passionate
lover. I think, that women like such a
type

o) dress Clothes clean, trousers pressed, wears
tie, which often doesn't fit with suit
or shirt. Likes to wear expensive things.
"Guess, how ^{much} ~~does~~ these shoes cost?" - awful.
" \$ 8? "
" No, I don't use cheap shoes. They
cost \$ 19."

o) Speech. He speaks Russian, little English, little
German.
Russian: poor vocabulary. Grammar not
always correct. Sentences mostly simple.
Uses many parenthetical words and
interjections. Sometimes it is difficult
for him to express his thoughts with
a few words, or with correctly composed
sentences.

English: poor vocabulary, wrong grammar, but speaks fluently. He knows something in grammar (in the school he ^{studied} learns good) but cannot use it in his speech.

German: very poor vocabulary, very bad grammar, but speaks fluently.

Manner of speech, is very rough and even rude and tactless, probably because of his poor vocabulary, lack of his education and maybe because of his conceit. When he explains something - his explanation often consists of "incontestable truths" and if his interlocuter doubts in those "truths" he feels himself ^{to be} insulted.

He likes humour, but his own humour consists mostly in telling of anecdotes, which, however, are always witty (clear and amusing). He doesn't make humour

~~smart~~ ~~clever~~ ~~by himself~~: I have never heard him telling any story in a humorous tone. Nevertheless he is often smart and his retorts during the lessons are witty, but the humour of his retorts mostly consists of its form (in tone of his voice and grimaces) and not in its meaning (its contents).

gestures Gesticulates more with shoulders, than with hands. Not too much gesticulation.

In general his speak is very rough. Does not speak much, by no means verbose - rather silenced.

Hobbies 7. Not sharply expressed.



1) Song and play on the stage. (Considers Regards himself even as a ^{director} ~~agent~~). His voice is a little weak, but pleasant. Baritone. Doesn't lose his head on the stage but often overplays (plays to much ~~impassion~~ ^{sentiment})

2) Joiner's work. Is proud of his profession. Has built a small boat.

3) Fishing

Cultural interests 8. Almost none, at least I didn't find it out.

Likes to hear about all kind of news in science and technique. ^{Adapts} ~~Adapts~~ even most unlikely news without criticism (especially when these news are printed in newspaper or magazine). He told me ^{of the} ~~of the~~ "sensational" news

about elephant's strike in India
because of bad food.

Ambitions 9. To establish own jointer's firm.

Personal att-10. Unknown. He admired very
much Gen. Wlansow.
chments.
(Who has influ-
enced him most)

Daydreams 11. Trip to Germany for vacation.
"Maybe next year I will be able
to visit my friends in Germany.
Sure, I'll look like a real ame-
rican".

Fears and 12. Not courageous. Rather a little coward-
wories ly. Fears very much to be involved
in any "story". Not daring. It seems
to me that when one of H.'s friends
were in some difficult situation,
H. wouldn't move his fingers to
help him if such help were bound
with any risk for H. He would
give an advise - maybe a good
one - but not more.

He worries very much when some-
body neglects him or didn't ^{doesn't} pay
"due attention to him.

He cannot endure ^{it} when somebody is laughing at him.

Very sensitive (susceptible).

Humiliations 13. He is a lonely person and probably doesn't have any good friends.
and disappointments.

He feels that he is superior to the persons, who belongs to his society/circle (his fellow-worker, his ukrainian friends), and therefore doesn't keep friendship with them.

He has acquaintances ^{in another} ~~among other~~ -intellectual-circle too (his people who ~~seems~~ works in G.T.Univ), but he is not enough/educated to close a friendship with someone ⁱⁿ ~~person~~ of this group.

As stated above, he is sensitive and if somebody doesn't recognize his 'superiority' he feels himself humiliated.

I don't think that he had any disappointments here.

Sex experi- 14. Very much experience. Likes
ence "~~wife~~" women with experience"

He is unmarried.

Probably fell in love with his landlady (a white russian, married)

but cannot find enough courage to tell her about it. He spoke several times "how to get rid of love".

With women rude (maybe because of his unhappy love). Before making a date asks his partner whether she has a lover and even tries to determine ^{if possible} (almost in ~~uncovered~~ form) whether his girl-partner will sleep with him. ("With the purpose to avoid the unnecessary expenses" - as he says). Likes to amuse (to go to movie etc) at the expense of woman. Isn't shy to ask his mistress to pay his "gas-expenses" or to bring him wine etc.

Has success with women.

Philosophy 15. Materialistic.

of life

Probably private comfort is his goal in life.

Neurotic 16. None. He is quiet.

difficulties

Selfrespect, sensitiveness is too strong. Probably he tries to cover his lack of education with roughness.

Common sense.

17/18. He poses a „born“ common sense. On the other hand he is a little superstitious, likes to „^{tell} find fortunes“ with play-cards. He plays chess well and can combine upon third (deldom fourth) move.

General reaction

- 18.
- 1) Enigmatic character. Taciturn, reticent. non-verbos.
 - 2) With great self-respect, gruff, tactless.
 - 3) Has ~~a~~ common sense, but ^{is} narrow-minded.
 - 4) Reliable. Dont promise much, but keeps his promises.

In russian language such typ would be called: „МУЩУКЪ С ХИТРЕЦОМ“. („country-fellow with cunning“)

Remark:

I found
it all

This characterisation was written only by memory. Neither interview nor any questions has been made. Therefore this characterisation is so indistinct, dim.

On the other hand it is very difficult to give a true, short and exhaustive characterisation to any person even after a long time friendship with him.

It is ~~the~~ an old truth, that

„We are usually well enough satisfied

with our crisp characterisations
of other people, but in the same
time each person knows, that
he himself is too complex to be
briefly accounted for, and he
rather suspects that no novel
even in three volumes could quite
do him justice"

/Allport/.

7.2 ~~27-64~~

I am very surprised how ^{many} gave me
the Americanisation School in these 5 months.
Of course I cannot still understand
all ^{the} ways of American life, I cannot
yet speak English fluently, but I do
understand now many things that were
for me 3 or 4 months ago completely in-
comprehensible.

I understand now what the people
^{say} speak on the street, what ~~tells~~ the radio-
speakers, ^{say} what is written in the newspapers and
I can speak with my neighbors. It seems
to me, that I begin to understand the
philosophy of ^{the} American way of life.

When I was in Germany I always felt
that I am only a "Ausländer" - ^{FOREIGNER} ~~FOREIGNER~~
Almost everybody, who ^{could} notice my ^{FOREIGN} ~~FOREIGN~~ accent
looked at me with hostility. Even such
people, who ^{had} lived in Germany a very long
time always were considered as undesirable
foreigners ^{FOREIGNERS}

It seems to me, that it is true, that
a human being can be a full and use-
ful member of mankind only if he has
a mother-country; if he ^{HAS} fought not only
against something, but also for something.

[]

person alone
"One, on the field is no warrior" - says an old proverb.

And so I decided to get a new country. I have heard ^{about} only one country in the world, where everybody could feel themselves at home, where everybody was free and where the happiness of each citizen was the ^{aim} object of the government. ^{That} Such country was America.

Everyone, who recently has ^{arrived in} (come to) a new country, is a foriner; even if he ^{is going to} stay there permanently, even if that country is America. But America is a land of pilgrims, of immigrants, of people who sought and ^{found} a holy land a new, free country. And so I thought, that perhaps after 5-6 years when I will be able to speak English well, I will be not ^{any more} considered ^{any more} as a foriner and ^{will} become an American.

When I went to the Americanization School and in ^{the} course of conversation ^{told} to the director that in my opinion here in America everybody or everybody's ancestors are foriner, he replied, that I ^{was} am completely wrong:

get to the root of the matter

3.

"Nobody is here a foreigner - he said -
"everyone is an American, everyone has
the same right and everybody has the
same duties. Also you, who are only a
few days ^{here}

This was my ^{and most} first pleasant surprise.

First what I noticed in America were ~~very~~ ^{very} &
wide and good streets and frequent traffic. How-
ever in the wide streets it is almost ^{IMPERCEPTABLE} imperceptible.
And, ^{there are} very few pedestrians; almost every family
has a car. Traffic is regulated automatically.
The policemen take part in ~~the~~ traffic-
regulation only in rush-hours. Noiseless
and quick streetcars and busses are supplied
with such automatic ^{devices} that each car or
bus is served by one person only. It
goes without saying, that seats in the
buses and street-cars are upholstered and
these ^{are} never a crowd; in the rush-
hours the busses and street-cars go
continuously and special "only rush-
hours lines" ^{come} ~~come~~ into operation. Natu-
rally these transit lines belong to
the private companies; and I think, that
this is the ^{reason for their} ~~matter of~~ ^{so} ~~the~~ ^{success}.

Americans are accustomed to the comfortable life. Although the USA are famous for their skyscrapers, the most ^{part of the} population lives in two-story houses - cottages. Usually in each apartment of the apartment-houses or in each cottage there ~~are~~ ^{is} a bath, hot water, central heating, telephone, radio, very often TV. ^{There are also} and many other things which are almost unknown in Russia or are a rarity in Europe. No housewife washes the linen by hand: ~~it~~ ^{she} does the washing-machine. The modern American kitchen resembles ^{it} rather a laboratory than that, ~~what~~ in Europe is called "kitchen".

I remember our kitchen in Russia in a "municipal" apartment, where the kitchens were used by 3 or 5 families, where ^{the} only device for cooking was "primus" ^{stove} and where only mechanization consisted of a water-pipe.

The American housewife doesn't spend ^{at home} all her time in the kitchen or housework. Thank to mechanization of housework and cooking she has a great deal of free time and takes part in ~~the~~ social life.

Sometimes even more than her husband.
Here are many ^{women's} woman clubs, woman schools,
woman leagues. They arranged very often
the ~~woman~~ parties woman meetings etc.
Of course almost ~~each~~ ^{every} woman can drive
a car. Many families have two cars:
one for ^{the} husband, another for ^{the wife} woman.
Shopping takes usually ~~not more than~~
an hour or less daily. The food can
be kept fresh in refrigerator ^{for} 3-5 days
~~long.~~

My mother spent ^{it} ~~daily~~ 3 or 4
hours in queue ~~only for getting some~~
~~scarced food,~~ ^{and very little of it} and 3-4 hours for cooking
in addition

No woman here feels ^{herself} ~~themselves~~ old.
Everyone from a 4 years old girl ~~try~~ to
a 100 ^{year or more} ~~and~~ ^{old} woman uses "make up".
Really, America is the land of youth.

Once upon a time I met a woman,
who asked me about ^{the} location of some
hotel. She was so painted, that I
couldn't ^{immediately} recognize her age ~~at once~~. She
couldn't ^{have} been 40 as well as 60. But she
told me that she was almost 70.

I think, that a ruman 40 years old

woman would look here like a 60 years old one. —

It is difficult here ^{by} after only a clothing to recognize who is who or to determine ~~the~~ job of someone. Everybody wears what he likes, what seems to him ^{one} more comfortable. It is possible to meet here a very rich person in very simple dress, consisting of trousers or slacks of the cheapest sort and a shirt with short sleeves, without a tie, as well as a simple unskilled worker in a modern dacron-suit. Long trousers are obligatory for everybody.

Woman-dress is still more ^{varied} ~~fascious~~. From very short trousers and blouse in summer days ~~to~~ ^{to} fashionable evening dresses.

Very common among both the men and woman are the blue long ^{sometimes} (or half-long ^{for} girls) trousers of a rough material.

And only in church or in official meetings, evenings etc they put on the best dresses.

Small children here are like all children

in the world: lively, gay and often disobedient. But earlier than everywhere they become independent. Most parents teach their children to be independent and responsible for their actions whether there are adults present or not. Very interesting is the American custom of "dating". "To have a date" means to have an engagement for a social affair with a friend usually of the opposite sex. For example one has a date to go for a walk, to the movie, to a lecture etc. The young people goes without a chaperone. The basis for this custom is the wish of the parents to make their children independent and responsible. The more dates has a girl the more honour for her.

Very often young people work in their free time as newspaper seller, postmen etc for to earn their own money. It isn't ^{rare} ~~set down~~, that a 15-16 years old boy has ~~an~~ ^{his} own automobile. Of course not new, but always in good condition. Almost everybody likes very much sport. National sport is baseball. In summer each small sport-place

is crowded by baseball-playing youths.

Americans don't usually shake hands as much as some other people do. Sometimes in introductions a woman extends her hand to a man or another woman, but it is not necessary.

Americans are very friendly, but their greetings and leave-takings are short and informal.

Movies are very comfortable, sound equipment is excellent. The acting and music in most films are very good, but they don't present a true picture of American life (except a few films). The movies often exaggerate or emphasize the sensational and the exceptional instead of showing how most people in the United States really live. Most Americans usually go to the movies for amusement; they want to escape from the monotonous routine of everyday life. They don't take the movies seriously, because they know that the films are made especially to entertain the public.

And how much differs these American films from communist-propaganda-films in USSR! I have never seen any American propaganda film. I ~~didn't~~^{haven't} even heard whether there ~~was~~^{are} one.

Very characteristic for American household - in distinction from Europe - is the lack (if not a full absence) of the houseservants, housemaids. The ~~man~~ human-~~work~~^{labor} is so expensive and ^{the} household is so mechanized, that the most part of American families does without servants.

~~From~~^{On} the other side, very few persons are willing to get a servant-job because there are plenty of better jobs.

Doctors' offices are usually very ~~well equipped~~^{good} ~~well~~^{good} ~~equipped~~^{well} ~~good~~^{well} ~~equipped~~^{good}, the patients don't need wait a long time because the appointments are very ~~good~~^{well} regulated. After my small experience, the doctors (at least dentists) are very resolute men. Once, I had a bad tooth-ache and went

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Doctors' offices are usually very well equipped ~~good installed~~, the patients don't need wait a long time because the appointments are very ^{well} ~~good~~ regulated. After my small experience, the doctors (at least dentists) are very resolute men. Once, I had a bad tooth-ache and went

to the dentist. After a short examine^{all} and radiology, doctor told me something - I didn't speak English - and a few minutes later my bad tooth lay on the doctor's table. I didn't feel any pain, but I was glad that I didn't hurt my leg.

It is clear, that for such people, who ~~are~~ have been born here and all his life lived in America, such values as freedom of ways of lives, right for change the work-place, free enterprise etc are self-evident. And sometimes they didn't recognize what kind of human good they owe. Some have no idea how could be a life under a dictatorship.

A few time ago I stood on an intersection and waited for green light. Near me stood an old woman. After the green light was given we went ^{across} through the street. In this moment a car with ^{(at} a very high speed) reared to the corner. Apparently the driver noticed the red light ^{but they} ~~at~~ last moment ^{only}.

He put on the brakes and stopped his car after the white line. The old woman was very indignant she turned to me and asked:

"Don't you think that we need a Stalin here?"

"No" answered I candidly.

She laughed and added, "Don't think, that I wished it really?"

Iran Rejects Soviet Protest Against Joining U. S. Alliance

TEHRAN, July 19 (AP)—Iran has firmly rejected Soviet objections to her joining United States-sponsored military alliances. In a blunt note, the Iranians told the Kremlin they have the sovereign right to take any measures necessary to safeguard Iran's "security, defense, independence and integrity."

Foreign Minister Abdollah Entezam delivered the memorandum yesterday to Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Lavrientiev. After receiving it, the red-faced Russian swept angrily out of the office, brushed reporters aside and drove off without comment.

The note was in reply to a Soviet complaint made 10 days ago that Iranian Premier Fazollah Zahedi had given United States Ambassador Loy Henderson "certain assurances concerning the participation of Persia (Iran) in the military measures of the United States in the Near and Middle East."

The United States would like to enlist Iran in the recent Paktistan-Turkey alliance, though no formal invitation has been issued.

The Russians said any such lineup would violate the 1927 Iranian-Soviet friendship pact.

Iran replied that any regional defense accords she concluded would be in accord with the U.N. Charter and that "the government of the U.S.S.R., which is one of the sponsors of the United Nations Charter, can have no objection to such a regional pact concluded with a defensive object."

The Iranian government said it "has not participated in any political alliance or entente which could be directed against the integrity, land, sea or independence or sovereignty of the U.S.S.R." But the note added:

"The imperial government feels it necessary to call the Soviet government's attention to the fact that conforming with the principle of sovereignty, it has the right to take any measures it judges necessary to assure the security, defense, independence and integrity (of Iran)—a principle confirmed by Article Six of the neutrality treaty concluded between the two governments."

Иран отклонил советский протест против его присоединения к американской оборонительной системе.

Тегеран 19 июля. Иран решительно отклонил советские возражения против его присоединения к военному союзу, поддерживаемому США. В резкой ноте иранцы доводят до сведения Кремля, что принятие любых мер, необходимых для обеспечения "безопасности, обороноспособности, независимости и целостности Ирана" является их суверенным правом.

Министр иностранных дел Абдулла Емтецаз передал вчера эту ноту советскому послу Анатолию Лаврентьеву. Покрасневший от злости русский, демонстративно не заметая коридор рескрипцию важно вышел из министерства и уехал, не сказав никому ни слова.

Эта нота является ответом на советские возражения, сделанные 10 дней назад по поводу того, что иранский премьер Райзулла Захеди "дал определенные заверения послу США Гендерсону касательно угастиия Персии (Ирана) в военных мероприятиях США на Ближнем и Среднем Востоке."

Соединенные Штаты приветствовали бы вступление Ирана в недавно заключенный Пакистано-Турецкий союз. Хотя и официальное приглашение Ирану еще не сделано.

Русские объявили, что такая политическая ориентация Ирана шла бы в разрез с Ирано-Советским пактом о дружбе, заключенным в 1927 году.

На это Иран ответил, что если он и заключит какое-либо региональное оборонительное соглашение, то оно будет соответствовать Хартии ООН и это, "Правительство СССР не может выдвигать каких-либо возражений против регионального пакта, заключенного с оборонительной целью, поскольку СССР является одним из гарантов Хартии ООН."

Иранское правительство заявило, что оно не является участником каких-либо политических союзов или антант, направленных против целостности и независимости СССР или против неприкосновенности его морских или сухопутных границ". Но это — указывается далее в тексте — "Империальное Правительство считает необходимым обратить внимание Советского Правительства на тот факт, что в соответствии с принципом

суверенности, оно имеет право принимать любые меры, которые оно считает необходимыми для обеспечения безопасности, обороноспособности, независимости и целостности (Ирака), — принципа, утвержденного Шестым Параграфом Договора о Нейтралитете, заключенного обоими правительствами." (6/1927.)

Тегеран, 19 Июля. В ноте, переданной вчера иранским министром иностранных дел Абдуллой Энтецамом советскому послу Лаврентьеву, иранское правительство категорически отклонило советские возражения против предполагаемого участия Ирана в оборонительном союзе Пакистана и Турции.

В своих возражениях советское правительство ссылалось на Ирано-советский договор о нейтралитете, заключенный в 1927г.

В ноте Иранского правительства указывается, что: во-первых, если Иран и заключит какое-либо оборонительное соглашение, то оно будет соответствовать Хартии ООН, одним из гарантов которой является Советский Союз; во-вторых иранское правительство не участвует и не собирается участвовать в каких-либо коалициях, направленных против СССР, и в-третьих согласно шестому параграфу ирано-советского договора от 1927 года, Иран имеет право принимать любые меры для обеспечения своей независимости.

Тегеран, 19 Июля. В ноте, переданной
вчера министром иностранных дел
Ирана Ентецамом советскому послу
Лаврентьеву, иранское правительство
категорически отклонило советские
возражения против предполагаемого
участия Ирана в Пакистано-Турецком
оборонительном союзе.

В ноте указывается, что иранское
правительство считает своим суверенным
правом принимать необходимые меры
для обеспечения целостности и незави-
симости своей страны.

Albania Reported Near Civil War

BARI, Italy, July 23 (AP).—Anti-Communist refugees from Albania said today the dismissal of Premier Enver Hoxha has touched off disorders verging on civil war in the isolated Soviet satellite state.

The Albanian radio reported Tuesday that Hoxha had resigned in favor of his deputy, Col. Gen. Mehmet Shehu. Recently arrived refugees said, however, that the premier actually was ousted by pro-Soviet leaders because of his sympathy for the anti-Kremlin ideas of Yugoslav President Tito.

Refugees said supporters of Hoxha have clashed with official forces in various towns and villages, especially in districts bordering on Greece and Yugoslavia.

Слухи о начале гражданской войны
в Албании.

Бари, Италия, 23 июля. По сообщениям антикоммунистических беженцев из Албании отставка албанского премьера Энвера Годжи вызвала беспорядки, граничащие с ^{политичной} гражданской войной в этом изолированном советском сателлите.

Албанское радио сообщало в ^(вчера) прошлый четверг, что Годжа добровольно отказался от своего поста, чтобы предоставить его своему заместителю генерал-полковнику Мемету Шегу.

Однако последние беженцы заявляют, что премьера бы принуждают заставить уйти в отставку просоветские лидеры из-за его симпатий к анти-кремлевским идеям Тито. Далее беженцы сообщают, что во многих городах и селах — особенно в пограничном с югославией районе — происходят столкновения между сторонниками Годжи и правительственными войсками.

**Czech Escapes
Red Homeland
In Frogman Suit**

VIENNA, July 22 (AP)—A Czech grocery clerk has escaped from Communist Czechoslovakia by swimming three miles under water in a submarine suit fashioned from a picture of a United States Navy frogman, American officials said today.

Olrich Lopada, 41, made his getaway June 28 across the rain-swollen waters of the Dyje River at the Czech frontier town of Znojmo, 50 miles northwest of Vienna.

Now at a United States escape camp at Wels, Lopada said his makeshift frogman suit was made out of sheet rubber glued together with rubber cement, and a diver's helmet built from an old German gas mask. The mask had two rubber hoses attached to floating corks.

Подводное бегство ежа из порабощенной родины.

Вена, 22 июля (А.П.) Как сообщается сегодня в официальной американской печати, одному немецкому продавцу удалось бежать из порабощенной родины, проплыл ^{проплыл пять} ~~проплыл~~ ^{километров} ~~путь~~ под водой в водолажном костюме, скопированном с фотокапсулы американского военного ныряльщика костюма.

28 июля сорокадвухлетний продавец Олопада пересек под водой разлившуюся от дождей реку Янго в районе пограничного городка Цноймо в 80 километрах северо-западнее Вены.

Олопада, находящийся теперь в Велсе в американском лагере для беженцев, рассказывает, что он склеил свой водолажный костюм из полос резины, а шлем взял из старого немецкого противогаза. К маске противогаза были приделаны два шланга, концы которых поддевались над водой пробковыми поплавками.

ИЗМЕНЕННЫЙ ТЕКСТ.

СЛАНЕГО ТЕКСТ.

Вена, 22 июля. Как сегодня сообщается, одному человеку удалось бежать из порабощенной родины, проплыв пять километров под водой в самодельном водолажном костюме.

Бывший пловчиха Олдрих Лопата 28 го июля пересек под водой разлившуюся от дождя реку Янго в районе пограничного города Унхайм в 80 километрах от Вены.

Находящийся сейчас в Велсе в американском лагере для беженцев, Лопата рассказывает, что его водолажный костюм состоял из резиновых плавников на ноги и на руки, которые он сделал из полос резины и из маски от старого немецкого противогаза. К маске были приделаны два шланга, которые поддерживались над водой пробковыми плавниками.

I Я готов на любую работу, куда
фирма советской промышленности меня
послать, за исключением (в настоящее время)
глубокого рейда в советский тыл.

II Ниже перечисляются работы, которые могу бы
выполнить (этот перечень не является исчерпывающим)

1. Аутентурная работа в Берлине, Вене или в
других местах (агент-резидент, вербовщик и др)

2. Печать и проверка звукозаписей на русском языке
(могу печатать на машинке русской или немецкой
слепым методом)

3. Каталогизация и разбор документов на русском
языке. Составление английских каталогов с карточ-
тек на материалы, составленные на русском языке.

6. Корректурная работа русских текстов, объясне-
ние терминов, условных знаков, сложных време-
ний, употребляемых в литературе по артиллерии,
по организационной химии, по математике, при подготовке
текста для перевода на англ. язык.

7. Переводы любых текстов с немецкого на русский
и текстов до средней трудности с русского на немец-
кий.

8. Составление листовок. Консультация по радио-
пропаганда и др видам пропаганды.

9. Преподавание русского языка (включая грам-
матику).

10. Проведение любых пропагандных акций (как напр. с баллонами), особенно употребление ракет для перестрелки листовок на дальние расстояния (до 60-80 км) с целью сбрасывания их над такими городами как Баку, Мурманск, Арктикосток и др. которые расположены недалеко от границы морских или сухопутных. Можно было бы прокатывать даже дорожки с них.

Мое желание в основном

1. Иметь возможность пользоваться английским языком.
2. Сделаться американцем.
3. Получить подготовку на офицерских курсах в объеме НАТО-программы, для того, чтобы подготовиться к высадке десантом советских ТНА в район Коччи-Ядерей для поднятия там восставших или организации партизанских или диверсионных отрядов в случае войны.

~~Вот~~ В доказательство к моему письму от 11.2.54
в хатке бы записаны следующие:

1) Мне рассказали баранские крестьяне как мушкетеры
возникла давка - еще в ссес и не знаю.

2) Мои родители отбывали в каторжные "дв. ссес"
т.е. отцу был при царе Котляревский а
мать Фекляева жила в каторжке.

После революции отцу удалось вернуть свое
прошлое и поехать в Харьковские земли. Оттуда
скрыл выехал в село Козляковское и от там уехал
вредительская кто там там - тот знает это
значит был в семье вредительский. Трижды
мне продавали вещи, готовили и рассудили отца
или к семье. Мать по-прежнему сидела в
тюрьме для переезда а мать Меламидову
брала с собой, когда мать была расстреляна.
Видел отца отцу. Изучал владеть при
мел час, зарплата на колхоза такую-то и т.д., а
мать сидела перед ним на колхоза, увидела
покушение отца. Я этого никогда не забуду.
Братия отца были озабочены в революции. Никогда
с мамой была по воем - ¹⁹³⁸ в семье

W

3) Отвечая на вопрос: "анкетный вопрос: был-
ли репрессированы родственники?" сильно обра-
дился мне благодарный зрели в восточных
заведениях.

4) Не только я - все публиковали ^{сезонный} зрелища
Кулак диктатура. Никто не рисковал открыто встать

[]

Касаясь свое мнение.

2. а) Еще будучи в школе впервые познакомились с
агитационным Социальным союзом в СССР. Мои
друзья были членами ^{молодой} коммунистической
Организации и я знал кое-что из их работы.
Однажды я в школе участвовал в ^{нашей} коммунистической
советские мероприятия. Тогда уже и впервые решил
последовать своему желанию бороться за свободу нашей
Родины.

б) С началом войны решил перейти к действиям.
Там и узнал много о партизанах, партизанах, что
они бесстрашно борются с фашистами.

в) Тогда в ^{течение} и вступившимся о м. в СССР
решил, что коммунисты должны, куда можно, ^{идти}
с оружием в руках свергнуть фашистскую власть
во многих из разогнанных - прежде всего из
национальной территории. Но друзей коммунистов
в борьбе с фашистами не было. А мы бы могли
хоть в период - лишь от партизан-коммунистов.

3. Оказавшись в войну не исполнив моего желания
борьбы с фашистами то когда. Позднее
получив предложение на работу сразу ^{было}
брошены все свои дела (у меня был ^{на работе}
на комбинате на ^{машине} ^{на} ^{любимую}
работу, не став никаких условий.

4. а) Находясь на работе я всегда был активен и
старался сделать, что мог.

б) По окончании работы в Москве я спросил:
"Купите ли мне еще работы?" А если нет - то

Директору школы и колхозу (прислаивать,
партии - прислаивать копии организационной) и
мне было обещано, что я исключен из школы
и знаю, что еще более худшее устроится. Мое
имя - Фомин и адрес отца и т.д.

К счастью за мной оставались два изданных
материала, которые мне были известны еще в 1940
Он изложил дело так, что мой родственник Иван
Клепачевский пошел, что я родственник с
сестрой и слово "Партия" относится к ^{французской} Франции
мне. Дело к счастью закончил в том направлении
где он работал.

Случай повода мне был колхоз? Когда-
то в 1940 я исправился и сказал, что отменил,
потому что до сих пор не в колхозе? Вспомни,
заполнил эти анкеты, а поручились буду я."

Может ли в отпусках заполнить анкеты, а
судовладельцы и родственники в колхозе?

Вот эти же, которые в колхозе и
сов. семья, а мы и так держались на колхозе
разве не, что недавно под дулом револьвера
написали фальшивые показания о ^{ЕЖЕ} преступлениях
или бактериологическое оружие - изобретения?
Кто из этих людей имеет право голоса или, а
если бы я не подписал, то пострадали бы все
семьи. И все же я добился этого? Деловая ли?
Оттого, что ^{НАСНАБНО} мне было известно записано в

Колхозе и не "приехал" из Английской
Тем самым только бесценная злоба на
колхозников и их директоров.

6.

Меня не и правду все, если возможно,
дай мне ответ: "могу ли я и другие
рабочие в России помочь?"

Я знаю, что Борна и Боленкерман-Гор-
ное дело. "У" человек без Родина - некое
капиталистический человек.

Я мечтаю, что получить свою, и сейчас со
временным американским гражданством,
обоснуясь здесь и буду бороться со
своими врагами за мою новую Родину,
за свободу на всем свете.

Я надеюсь, что не ошибусь, и что моя
экстремная позиция будет принята в
общее дело Борна за свободу и справедливость.

Stechali